

GUARANTEE  
Your Money Back  
If You Want It.  
See Editorial Page, Column 1.

WEATHER  
Cloudy, probably snow to-day; fair  
to-morrow.  
Full Report on Page 13.

Vol. LXXV...No. 25,285. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1916. ONE CENT

Lusitania Settlement Believed a Matter of Hours

JOKE ON POLICE  
IN BOMB HUNT

Woods's Rookies Not  
Detected During  
Subway Test.

RIDE FOR MILES  
WITH BUNDLES

In Rough Garb They Pass  
and Repass Searching  
Squads Underground.

The great bomb scare of Sunday morning, that sent chills down the backs of subway travellers and kept several hundred commuters out in the open air watching for miscreants, blew up in smoke last night.

There was really no bomb and no real scare at all—only a sort of hare and lunatic chase devised by Commissioner Woods to test the sleuthing ability of his force.

And that test—ordered by Commissioner Woods in confidential cooperation with a few of his deputies—failed, according to information given out last night by one of the men who was on the inside.

Rookies Outwit Searchers.

Somewhere in the miles of subway construction that riddle the foundations of Manhattan and Brooklyn were six rough-looking persons with as many suspicious bundles. Saturday night, they had been "planted" there with a view to being detected by the head of the Police Department.

From the bomblike packages carried by these police "trappers" for such day were pieces of wire peeped out. To demonstrate that this half-dozen disguised, desperate characters could not long "menace" Manhattan and Brooklyn, a general order for their apprehension was issued by the Commissioner at 11 p. m.

When the test was abandoned, a few hours later, because the travelling public had become alarmed, the results were:

First—Patrolmen were guarding every means of entrance and exit to the subway.

Second—Six "rookies" with fake bundles were still riding around underground.

Round and Round They Go.

If the order to maintain watch over the stations had not been rescinded, the villains in the big imaginary plot might still be transferring from uptown to downtown, still pushing through the crowds, still spending nickels that would have to be entered up in the expense account.

Viewed from the same Monday morning point of view, the whole affair appears as a natural development of Commissioner Woods's recent experiments to raise police efficiency to the 10th power. All of his previous experiments were doubly successful.

He began several months ago by sending out a general alarm for a person wanted for felonious assault. After a patrolman had been disguised to correspond with the description telephoned to all men on beat a lieutenant was sent along with the quarry to keep the score of hits and misses in the keen observation game. In most tests of this kind the men on the force made good. Next the Commissioner sent out descriptions of automobiles "wanted in connection with homicide cases," and in a few hours the machines were reported by the men on the beat.

Whether the decision to test out the problem of guarding the subway had been connected with the supposed bomb plot against the ruined Canadian Parliament building in Ottawa or suspicion of the "fish workers" who had been reported by the men on the beat who explained Saturday night's order would not say.

Captains Strip Stations.

Following a conference with his deputy, the Commissioner issued the order for an underground test. Only a few lieutenants who were assigned to "keep the rookies" and protect them from actual incarceration were permitted to know of the scheme in advance. Captains of the precincts were kept in the dark. In their zeal to comply with the order they practically stripped their districts of uniformed patrolmen, thereby affording a golden opportunity to the "fish workers" to make a specialty of relieving intoxicated pedestrians of money and other valuables. Several police stations in Harlem were reported to be almost deserted.

From 11 p. m. until dawn Sunday the suspicious bundles and their carriers continued on their jaunt through the tubes. Just as they were preparing to go out on a second expedition they received word to report back to their respective precincts.

Frank Lord, Second Deputy Commissioner; Guy Smith, Fifth Deputy Commissioner; Inspector Gray, in charge of all the detective bureaus, and acting Captain Wines, in charge of the Bronx detective bureau, held a conference yesterday afternoon in the private dining room of the Hotel New York. When it was over Inspector Gray said that they just happened to meet there accidentally. They refused to discuss the subway order.

"Noting to say—not a word," said Frank Hedges, vice-president and general manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, from his home in Teaneck last night.

Sothorn-Marlowe Trappings  
Go on Auction Block To-day

"I Would Not Be There for a Million," Says Actor of Sale  
Which Will Disperse Costumes and Jewels Wife  
and He Wore in Seventy-five Plays.

Rank upon rank of headless figures, gorgeously clad in cloth-of-gold and multi-colored satins, silks and broad-clothed velvets through the halls of the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, at Twenty-fifth Street and Fourth Avenue, in preparation for the opening of the public sale of the gowns, costumes, jewels and armor worn by E. H. Sothorn and Julia Marlowe in the seventy-five plays in which they have starred. It is the final act of abdication by which two of the reigning monarchs of the dramatic world publicly signify that they have left the stage forever. Neither Mr. Sothorn nor his wife will see the auctioning of the collection. The actor said not long ago: "I would not be there for a million; it would be too heartrending."

To enter the auction rooms at Twenty-fifth Street from the muddy, crowded corner is to fall in an instant into a more brilliant age than ours. There are cases of massive jewelry, girdles of pure silver, crowns that have the appearance of at least of gold, set with pearls and rubies that would be worth the ransom of a dozen kings if they were real. The walls glitter with satin cloaks and great swords, winged helmets, shields and armor. Beside the rapier with which Hamlet killed his friend Laertes hangs the heavy shield of Lord Macbeth, scarred and dented by Macduff's broadsword, and near it is Antony's red silk cloak, his plumed Roman helmet and the sword on which he falls, streaked with dull red.

Benedick Weak-kneed.

But it is the silent throng of these headless yet startlingly alive warriors and princesses from the pages of Shakespeare that stirs the imagination. They seem to be the realization of some mad dream that might fade at any moment, or like a child's fairy tale, in which a whole court of knights and ladies stand motionless and entranced, waiting for the prince's magic wand. Yet the abiding effect is one of pathos, as if they were a company of old friends who are spending their last hours together. Even the ludicrous appearance of the wooden knob, sticking up where you should see Viola's or Antony's eyes and mouth, or the feathered hat hanging rakishly over their shoulders soon loses its humorous aspect. Benedick alone is unworthy of the company, for his legs will not support him, and he leans drunkenly against the wall, while Beatrice indignantly turns her back to him.

Here and there you recognize familiar figures—Cardinal Richelieu, imposing and erect in his crimson costume, with its immense folds of silk and lace; Portia, in her lawyer's purple gown; Lady Macbeth, and Rosalind, in the costume she wears in the Forest of Arden. There are half a dozen Romeos and

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BRIDGE POLICE  
PROTECT CRUISER

Squads on Brooklyn and  
Manhattan Spans Guard  
Against Bombs.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to protect the armored cruiser Washington from bomb throwers while passing beneath the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges yesterday on its return to the New York Navy Yard from Haytian waters.

Seventy-three policemen kept everybody off the structures who could not answer all questions satisfactorily in their promenade across the bridges.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher asked for the guards and caused the cruiser to remain at Quarantine until he had been assured that the police had been distributed along the bridges. He explained that he wanted to remove the possibility of a bomb being dropped on the craft. Commander Frank B. Upham, aid to the rear admiral, added to the mystery by denying that the police had been asked to guard the bridges and saying that there was no reason for calling for them.

SUBWAY THOUSANDS  
IN GLOOM 18 MINUTES

Trains Go Dead Throughout the  
System, Due to Short Circuit.

Every subway train suddenly stopped and lights went out last evening.

For fifteen minutes passengers remained prisoners on the stalled trains or were nervously escorted to station platforms and helped by guards through the semi-darkness to the street. Threats of bomb explosions current yesterday did not help the peace of mind of the thousands suddenly plunged into underground gloom.

The trains stopped at 7:20 o'clock. Switches in the Ninety-sixth Street power house were automatically shut off and the alarm that automatically sounds in case of accident ceased. For eight minutes repair men searched for the accident, and finding nothing, again turned on the power.

There was a sigh of relief among the passengers when the lights were flashed on and the trains began to move. But their joy was short lived. After a progress of a few hundred feet the cars again stopped in darkness.

This time the halt was for ten minutes. Repair men were rushed to every station on the line, and, after considerable searching, it was found that a short circuit in the cable box at the Grand Central Terminal had caused the trouble. The accident was soon repaired and service resumed.

SAYS PRINCE LEOPOLD  
WILL HEAD SUEZ DRIVE

Munich Hears Attack Will Be  
Begun in Spring.

Geneva, Feb. 6.—Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who has studied Egypt thoroughly, will be appointed to command a Turco-German army in an attack on the Suez Canal, according to the "Bayrische Kurier," of Munich.

The newspaper says the expedition is expected to get under way in the spring and that it will be commanded by German officers, who are making preparation at Constantinople.

G. O. P. SHUNS  
HYPHEN VOTE

Leaders See Danger  
in Support of Ger-  
man-Americans.

SAY IT WOULD  
SPELL DEFEAT

Believe "America First"  
Issue Would Override  
Everything Else.

By STANLEY FROST.

Washington, Feb. 6.—"The support of the German-Americans is the greatest danger that threatens the Republicans in the coming campaign. If the country once gets the idea that these voters think they can gain anything by supporting the Republican nominee, he might as well quit running. I see the President is trying his best to win their favor and that some of the Republicans are also playing that game. I hope he wins and they lose."

This summary of the situation was made to-day by a leading Senator, one of the most influential Republican politicians in the country. It voices a feeling which has been growing among the most far-sighted of the politicians here, and which will have an increasing influence as the campaign advances.

The solidity of the German sentiment was one of the striking factors in public opinion observed by those who accompanied the President on his recent trip. While German-Americans hold very different views as to their divided duty between their old and new homes, and while they also differ as to the extent to which they should carry their sympathy for the Fatherland, they are practically unanimous in their political attitude. They resent equally the actions of the administration in the Lusitania case, in regard to the export of munitions, and the President's severe strictures on divided loyalty in his message to Congress. And they agree in yearning for revenge.

This situation has led many of the short-sighted political workers in both parties to figure the German vote as a weakness for Wilson and strength for his opponent. Among those who accept this theory, apparently, is the President, to judge by his recent efforts to conciliate the German vote by appointments, by his withdrawal of his charges of hyphenism in his Milwaukee speech and vigorous defence of his course in his St. Louis address, and by the increasing severity of his attitude toward the Allies. But the judgment of the veterans of many campaigns does not agree with this.

Against the American Spirit.

"The American spirit is against any political line-up which is based on any other thing than political ideas," said the politician already quoted. "A union for political purposes of non-political classes, whether members of one, of labor bodies, fraternal societies, or any other crowd with peculiar interests differing from those of the mass of the citizen along non-political lines, always has received, and always will receive, stinging rebuke. It is as sure as fate. So the best way to defeat the Republican nominee next fall will be to insure him the support of the German-Americans."

The temper of the people, as observed on the Wilson tour and found in other indications here and elsewhere, proves the truth of this statement. There is a vigorous underlying feeling that is very widespread that all other political questions must be dropped if an attempt is made to use this country for the benefit of anything whatsoever but its own people. There are many Americans to-day who are for Wilson for no other reason

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ADMIRER KILLS RIVAL,  
GIRL AND HIMSELF

Jealous Brooklynite Makes Good  
Alleged Death Threat.

After returning from the movies last night, Miss Margaret McNeil invited Oscar Johnson, her escort, to come up to her home on the fifth floor of 546 West Fortieth Street, for a cup of tea. As they reached the top landing of the stairway there came a crash and a flame.

The girl fell unconscious, shot through the head. Her admirer dropped with a bullet through the neck. Frightened tenants heard a third shot, then silence.

When a policeman lighted the gas he found that the third unconscious form in the hallway was Herbert Shindler, who, the police say, was married and lived in DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn. Johnson died before an ambulance arrived. Shindler, who, after shooting the couple, had shot himself, died on the way to Bellevue. The girl died in the hospital.

Shindler had been forcing his attentions on Miss McNeil, the police say. When she learned of his marriage and told him not to come to her home again, he is alleged to have replied: "I'll get you if you go round with Johnson, and I'll show him, too."

Johnson, who was twenty-nine years old, was a clerk, living at 250 West 125th Street.

M. P. DEAD IN OTTAWA FIRE

Body of B. B. Law Found in Telephone Booth.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 6.—The body of B. B. Law, M. P. for Yarmouth, has been found in one of the long distance telephone booths in the burned section of the House of Commons.

FLORIDA—SUPERIOR SERVICE via Atlantic Coast Line. N. Y. & Florida Special leaves 2:15 P. M. 3 other All Steel Ltd. Trains Daily. Office, 1138 Broadway.

TEUTON ALLIES SEND SHARP  
NOTE TO RUMANIA

London, Feb. 7.—Advices from Milan quote a Bucharest dispatch to "Il Secolo" that a grave situation has suddenly arisen between Rumania and the Central Powers. The dispatch follows:

"Vienna and the Berlin government have formally notified the Rumanian government that they regard the eventual election of two Transylvanian Irredentist Parliamentary candidates at Galatz and Caracul, and the sale of more than 80,000 carloads of grain to England, as acts hostile to the Central Powers, which will take measures accordingly."

"The Rumanian government has replied that the constitution does not permit the government to thwart the election of Irredentist candidates. Concerning the sales of grain, the Rumanian government has answered that this was necessary to safeguard the economic interests of the country."

There has been a sudden concentration of men and guns on the Bulgarian side of the western frontier within fifty yards of the Austro-Hungarian lines.

It is also stated that the Central Powers have demanded "a neutrality favorable to the Central Powers" as well as the demobilization of the Rumanian army.

Teutons' Fokker 'Plane  
Fails to Scare British

Allied Aviators Find Nothing Novel in the Latest  
Machine and Declare They Soon Will Regain  
Supremacy in Overhead Warfare.

By GORDON BRUCE.

London, Feb. 6.—The sharpest contest of engineering skill since the war began is on. It has to do with the air service, and the outcome will determine which nation is master of the skies.

Gradually the governments of the belligerent countries have awakened to the realization that it is necessary to excel in the air if they hope to win on land and sea. The aeroplane has proved its right to the term "the eyes of the forces." Thus the struggle to increase the efficiency of air craft has waxed exceedingly bitter.

Recent raids on the Kentish coast by hostile seaplanes, the resumption of activities by Zeppelins and the appearance of better German machines in France have aroused intense public interest in England and spurred the aeronautical engineers to greater efforts. The next few months will decide many important questions.

Up to a few weeks ago the German aviation corps was looked on as more or less of a joke by the British and French fliers. The German machines, although well built and reliable, were hopelessly outclassed by the speedier craft of the Allies. Two German aeroplanes were brought down to each one lost on the other side.

From time to time came sensational reports from Germany giving alleged details of marvellous new planes calculated to do frightful execution among the enemies' air fleet. The only craft which has come anywhere near to fulfilling the prophecies made concerning it is the Fokker monoplane, built by the manufacturers of the old Fokker biplane, a machine which never showed to good advantage.

BRITISH FIND BOMB  
ON SHIP FROM N. Y.

Tube in Flour Sacks—Trade  
Board Warns Merchants.

London, Feb. 6.—A small metal tube, supposed to be a bomb, has been found on the British steamship Hannington, which arrived at Bordeaux last Friday from New York. The tube was concealed among sacks of flour, where it is thought to have been placed after the steamer left New York.

ARMY PLANT BLAST  
KILLS 200 AUSTRIANS

Melinite Explosion at Skoda  
Destroys Cannon Works.

London, Feb. 7.—A message to "The Daily News" from Rome states that the famous Austrian ordnance factory at Skoda has been partially destroyed by an explosion of melinite. Three buildings, including that in which the famous hydraulic 12-inch guns were manufactured, were entirely blown up. About 200 workmen perished and many were injured. Details of the explosion are not given in reports that reached here from Bucharest.

15,000 GERMANS FLEE  
FROM KAMERUN COLONY

Cross Border Into Spanish  
Guinea and Are Interned.

Madrid, Feb. 6.—Nine hundred Germans and 14,000 colonial troops from the German colony of Kamerun have crossed the border into Spanish Guinea, according to an official announcement made here to-day. The troops have been disarmed and interned. The government is taking measures for their sustenance.

This is taken here to indicate that the Franco-British campaign in the Kamerun is nearing a conclusion.

The Franco-British campaign against the Kamerun was begun in the spring of 1915. French and British official reports have told of the occupation of Ngauru, one of the chief interior trading stations, which was the centre of German resistance; of the taking of Tibati, 137 miles from the Nigerian border, and the more recent capture of the towns of Laing, Nuan and Loidor, and the retirement of large columns into Spanish Guinea.

The only other possession of the Germans in Africa not conquered by the Allies is the protectorate of German East Africa, which has an area of 284,000 square miles and a population of 5,500,000.

U. S. CANNOT  
REJECT OFFER,  
TEUTON BOAST

Safety for Americans  
and Cash for Dead  
All Wilson Gains.

PRESIDENT SEES  
LANSING TO-DAY

Loss of Neutrals Fault of  
Neutrals, Bernstorff  
Note Implies.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Feb. 6.—The "form of words" which the German Ambassador declared months ago would settle the Lusitania case has been approximated, if not found, in his latest memorandum, it was learned to-night, and the closing of the case is believed to be a matter of hours.

Administration officials stated to-day that the situation was improved, and from German quarters came the boast that the latest Bernstorff offer "could not be rejected."

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are expected to confer to-morrow over the German memorandum. After the conference is over Count von Bernstorff is likely to be called to the State Department. In anticipation of such a summons, the ambassador has cancelled engagements out of town.

The German offer is so framed as to be at once unsatisfactory and acceptable. It does not touch the main point, which has been the subject of controversy ever since the memorandum was given in the Arabic case, whether Germany had a right to kill neutrals after she had given warning. It does, of course, renew the Arabic pledge and promise cash payment, but the whole question of warnings is avoided, and the agreement with the principle that reprisals should not bear on neutrals which it contains can be, and is, interpreted by Germany to allow modification in this respect.

Law Stands Where It Was.

Thus, the offer grants to the President what he asked in regard to purely American interests, but does not meet the demands he made as a champion of international law. The law stands where it was—the main principles agreed to, but the specialties unsettled. Germany has never claimed the right to kill neutrals, except when they disregarded her warning. She does not change her position. And the German Ambassador has carefully explained many times that if conditions should change again she would feel entirely justified in issuing new warnings and renewing her submarine campaign as before.

By the carefully drawn memorandum which he has submitted, however, the ambassador has so fully hidden this situation that further discussion would be to mere insistence on particular phraseology, a technicality of language, on the part of the United States. The President has hesitated to accept the offer, but is becoming convinced that few in this country could be brought to see their fundamental inadequacy and insincerity, or to support a break in relations based on an attempt to gain the point for which he originally contended. He has won security for Americans and cash for America's dead, and all the signs are that America will not risk anything on a question of honor and abstract law. Moreover, he is becoming convinced that the ambassador's statement that Germany will go no further is true, and that he had best take what he can get to show for his long months of effort.

Confessed It Was "Unintentional."

Except that the affronting phrases are omitted, the memorandum reads very much like the German notes of last summer. It is more like a justification of the Lusitania attack than an apology for it. Germany sets forth in plausible terms the reasons for the destruction of the Lusitania. Without directly saying it, the inference is given that the loss of neutral lives was the fault of the neutrals. All that is confessed by Germany is that the destruction of neutral lives was "unintentional."

This has been said already. It has been held repeatedly by German exponents here that Germany demonstrated her intent to spare neutrals by publishing the warning to keep off British ships—the newspaper advertisement signed "Imperial German Embassy" that was referred to by President Wilson in one of his notes as "surprisingly irregular."

It is explained that a direct disavowal was given for the sinking of

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